



FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT during his short visit to the South, which ended today, threw "feather bouquets" to the people of this section and, so far as his speeches were reported, spoke in the most cordial and friendly manner to, and of, them. The southern people are by nature warm hearted and generous and it is reported that the President won many friends among them. But upon the heels of this good feeling Mr. Depew, whose stock in trade is mainly buffoonery, and who will always be out of place among statesmen, in the Senate yesterday, as stated in the Gazette of that day, introduced a resolution to amend the constitution, which aimed directly at the rights of the southern States in the matter of controlling their own affairs. Addressing the Senate on the resolution he said:

"A number of States have by various devices prevented a third, or a half or more, of citizens, recognized as such by the constitution of the United States, from exercising the right of suffrage. The adoption of these new constitutions, 'grandfather' and other clauses, has led to a movement in the House of Representatives and in the legislatures of some of the States to change the representation in the House of Representatives from population to votes. But if in the election of United States Senators a small oligarchy in any State can send here a representation equal to that of great States like New York, which have manhood suffrage; it states in which half of the votes are disfranchised are to have an equal vote in this body with states like Pennsylvania, of five or ten times their population and with manhood suffrage; if New York, which casts because of its manhood suffrage 1,547,912 votes, is to be neutralized in legislation affecting her vital interests by Mississippi, casting 55,000 votes, because the majority of her citizens are disfranchised—then the situation becomes intolerable."

Mr. Depew in his prating against restricted suffrage in the South ignored entirely the capitation and other restriction laws of some of the northern States, and while he is appalled at Mississippi having the same representation in the Senate as has New York, he forgets that Rhode Island, Nevada and some other States, with only sufficient population to entitle them to one member of the House, have the same representation in the Senate as have Texas, Virginia, Georgia and each of the other States.

THE RECENT conflicts with outlaws in Kentucky in which officers of the law were killed, and that which occurred yesterday in Scott county, Virginia, resulting in the killing of five men and the wounding of several others, is a sad commentary upon the condition of affairs in those sections. It may not be known to everybody, but it is a fact nevertheless, that some of the most desperate men who ever breathed in feet parts of Kentucky, West Virginia and southwest Virginia. They are natural-born outlaws, likened unto brute beasts made to be taken and destroyed, and their mode of life is much worse than the bandits who have just released Miss Stone or the heathen for whose welfare so many good folks are concerned. People who have traveled in these near-by localities where murders occur and outlaws defy authority, say no one who has not examined for himself would be expected to believe descriptions which could be given of the depravity of certain characters who inhabit portions of the Old Dominion which border upon West Virginia and Kentucky. Each individual is a law unto himself and is always accoutred with a bowie knife and pistol. Their immoralities could not be described and the authorities, aware of their ferocity and mode of life, tolerate them as they do swamps where they know serpents exist which they do not want to disturb. While thousands of dollars are collected every year from evangelizing tribes on the Congo or aborigines in Brazil, such citadels of sin and ignorance in old Virginia should occasionally be shelled.

REV. DEWEITT TALMAGE, after a long career, is drawing near life's close. The brain which enabled its possessor to entrance audiences for the past third of a century is wearing out and rapidly becoming incapable of repair. The doctor, in worldly parlance, has had his day. He has amused and instructed, if not edified, millions during his time and has amassed a fortune. He has reaped pecuniary benefit from the pulpit, the platform and the sanatorium. His friends and admirers can have no doubt to say of a kind providence which has blessed him not only with riches but length of days. Beecher has long since passed away and with the demise of Talmage two great pulpit orators of our day will have been laid low. Both of them used the sacred desk to discuss subjects which should never have been tolerated in a church edifice. They may have meant well, but that such discourses edified any of their hearers is extremely doubtful.

A DISPATCH from Columbia, S. C., announces the death of General Wade Hampton at the advanced age of 84 years. The deceased had recently been critically ill and the fears of his friends that his death would have been realized. General Hampton had been a prominent figure in American history for the past two score years. His war record alone made him famous and his political services in ridding South Carolina of carpetbag and negro domination added much to his laurels. Like most great representative men, however, from the days of ancient Greece and Rome, a fickle constituency had relegated him to the rear and hailed rising stars. The aged general and statesman became simply an observer of passing events but as noble in retirement as when, performing the duties of Governor or representing his State in the United States Senate. His course is run, but his services will be remembered by all who appreciate true worth and statesmanship, or who honor those who have played heroic parts in recent American history.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

Washington, D. C., April 11.

The Senate yesterday evening confirmed the nomination of Joseph L. Crupper to be postmaster at Alexandria. The delay in the confirmation was caused by the absence from the city of Senator Mason, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, and the failure of the committee to meet. Among those whose names were mentioned at the department for the position were Messrs. Lawrence Washington, Thomas Bayne, Wm. Emerson, Jas. Johnston, Worth Hulshuf, and others.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their party returned from their visit to Charleston this morning, their special train arriving at 7:30, exactly on time. No outward incident occurred on the homeward trip. President and Mrs. Roosevelt were met at the station by several attaches of the White House, and were driven directly to the mansion.

The President today sent a letter to Secretary Shaw concerning changes in the Immigration Bureau and the change and counter-charges affecting Messrs. Powderly, Fitchie and McSweeney. The President thinks a change should be made in all three offices. Powderly has already resigned, Fitchie's term has expired and the secretary is directed to request McSweeney's resignation.

It was learned today that it was the intention of Governor Tait, when he returns to the Philippines, to go via England, and stop in Italy, where he will probably enter into negotiations with the purchase of their real estate in the islands.

Mr. Rixey has introduced a bill in the House granting a pension to Walter S. Buchanan; also a paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Leaban on Union Church, Lincolnia, Fairfax county.

The racing season at Benning will close tomorrow when a large crowd is expected to be present. The season has been a very successful one.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is a little ill man. The heart attack is said to be a very strong one. He has been in bed for some time and improvement in the case. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that it is the last illness of the distinguished divine and that the doctors are working on a forlorn hope. Dr. Talmage has been in Washington and is expected to return.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's physicians, at 1:30 p. m., issued the following bulletin: "Dr. Talmage has grown steadily worse. His condition is extremely critical." Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, has been selected by the President to succeed H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Ware is a lawyer from Topeka and is a poet of some fame.

James A. Werne, aged 40, of Brooklyn, N. Y., went into the toilet room of the St. James Hotel this morning and shot himself in the right temple. He was taken to the hospital where he died about an hour later. He left a note which read: "Forgive me little wife and boy. I tried, but failed. Albert." He was a member of the Ferguson Engraving Company, of Brooklyn.

Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, who is ill at the Garfield Hospital with heart trouble, is slightly better this morning. The chances of his ultimate recovery, however, are very doubtful.

The House committee on agriculture today ordered a favorable report on amendments made by the Senate to the oleomargarine bill as it passed the House.

Secretary Root today had a long conference on Cuban affairs with President Roosevelt. The secretary will leave New York for his Cuban trip next Thursday.

The Cabinet today discussed the pension commission, immigration service, and the matter of the shipment of mules from New York. No action will be taken regarding the last named matter until the final report is received from the official investigating the subject. General departmental business was also taken up.

The U. S. Census at Colon today called the State Department that Bureau del Toro was in imminent danger of attack by the insurgents and that a warship was needed to protect American interests. Upon request of the State Department, the Navy Department will order the Machias to the threatened port tomorrow, when that vessel arrives at Colon.

The President today nominated James R. Garfield, of Ohio, to be a United States Civil Service Commissioner and William Williams, of New York, to be Commissioner of Immigration, at the port of New York.

Examinations are being held here today by the Civil Service Commission for auditing and disbursing clerks intended for service in the Philippine Islands. About one hundred applicants will be examined. The pay for this class of work ranges from \$1,800 to \$2,400 per annum and with perquisites is some amount to \$3,000. There is already a call from the Philippine service for eight clerks of this class and these passing the examination will be sent out at once.

Reprieve Arrived After Execution. St. Louis, April 11.—Henry Fletcher, colored, was hanged at 6:00 this morning for the murder of Louis Roth, white, aged 16, in August 1900. Nineteen minutes after the drop fell a telegram granting Fletcher a reprieve of fifteen days was received by Sheriff Diekmann. This was a sequel to the discovery of new evidence last yesterday afternoon. It is claimed that Governor Decker attempted to reach the sheriff by telephone during the early morning hours but was unable to do so, and the sheriff is criticized for speeding the execution in the face of knowledge that the governor was on his way. Fletcher walked to the gallows unsmiling. Before the drop fell he declared his innocence and said if truth had been told on the witness stand he would have been acquitted.

Double Suicide. New York, April 11.—A tragedy, in which the lives of a husband and wife were destroyed, took place this morning in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kasmeyer were found dead shortly after seven o'clock by their twelve-year-old daughter Lottie. They were both asphyxiated. The husband was in bed and the wife, fully dressed, was seated in a chair. The cause of the deaths was turned on fully leads the police to believe that it was a double suicide. The gas apparently was turned on by the wife.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., April 11.

SENATE.

At the conclusion of the routine business, the calendar was taken up. Mr. Money took advantage of the discussion on a private claim bill, to reply to the remarks of Mr. Depew made yesterday on the question of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people. He resented the reference in that speech to the alleged disfranchisement of voters in his State. "Of course, I know this but the fire of a skirmisher," he declared. "When the time comes for the heavy artillery I want to give notice that we will give suitable entertainment on this side of the Chamber."

In commenting upon the use by Mr. Depew of the word "oligarchy," Mr. Money wanted to know what would be termed the control by great corporations of certain parts of Congress. "I defy," he exclaimed vehemently, "that single voter in my State has been disfranchised any more than voters in Massachusetts or any other northern State have had their rights abridged. Mr. Depew declares that the situation is intolerable. Of course it is. The whole argument of equality is intolerable to some people. How humiliating it must be to him to have in this body from a poverty stricken State the same representation that is given the great and wealthy State of New York."

Mr. Money said the clamor for election of United States Senators by direct vote "did not come from the negro States." He declared the demand came from republican States, "and this is because the people of those States are dissatisfied with the men they have sent to this body," he declared in conclusion.

Mr. Depew in replying maintained that the "resolution unloaded upon this body by the other branch of Congress opened the Pandemonium box of amendments to the constitution, the end of which no man can tell you."

HOUSE.

When the House met today Speaker Henderson announced the committee to represent the House at the services attending the reburial of the remains of General W. S. Rosencrans at Arlington.

The Senate amendments to the post-offices appropriation bill were disagreed to and a conference called for.

The House then, in committee of the whole, resumed consideration of the Cuban reciprocity measure and Mr. Long (rep. Kansas) was the first speaker. Mr. Long talked for nearly three hours. He was followed by Shafroth, against the bill.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The governor of Santo Domingo reports that the rebellion on the south coast has been crushed.

Miss Alice Roosevelt returned to Washington yesterday from Cuba. She was most pleased with her visit.

President Roosevelt declared at Columbia that he was to South Carolina had made him a "better American."

Governor Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, reports an unsatisfactory condition of affairs, financially and industrially, in the island.

Early last night fire broke out in the plow shop of the Southern Plow Works, at Columbus, Ga., and two entire blocks were burned. The loss is \$250,000.

It is reported that the British Cabinet at a recent meeting decided upon a firmer policy in Ireland, including the suppression of the United Irish League.

M. Santos-Dumont, the noted aeronaut, who arrived at New York yesterday, said men might be sailing over the ocean in air ships within the next ten years.

A shocking tragedy occurred yesterday at Everett, Wash., when Mrs. Shepard R. Bucey, wife of the assistant cashier of the American National Bank, killed her husband, their four-year-old son and herself in a fit of insanity.

The London Financial and Ballist publishes a dispatch from Pretoria this morning declaring that the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms, that peace has been arranged, and that the terms of peace have been called to the Boer agents in Europe.

The editor and proprietor of Freedom, a Manila newspaper, who is charged with publishing a seditious article and calling Filipino officials racists, the government attorney, &c., has been arrested. Much excitement prevails there in consequence.

A movement is reported to be on foot for the overthrow of the Sultan of Turkey. So fearful has the Sultan become of treachery that he lives only in three apartments of the palace, encircled by a corridor, in which are stationed a hundred special police agents.

The Chattanooga friends of Mr. H. Clay Evans, that being his home town, have received information from either Mr. Evans himself or some one very close to him at Washington, that he has been offered the post of Minister to Spain, to succeed Bellamy Storer, who will shortly resign.

Mr. Anthony M. Kelly, formerly mayor of Richmond, judge of the Court of Appeals of the international Tri-Boards, has tendered his resignation to the Khedive, and the State Department has been officially notified that that effect. President Roosevelt will name his successor. No reason is given for Judge Kelly's resignation.

The Senate committee on commerce yesterday completed the river and harbor appropriation bill. The committee has added cash appropriations of \$1,691,835 and authorized contracts amounting to \$4,477,337, making the total appropriations, direct and indirect, carried by the bill \$70,297,433. Among the items of increase is that for Appomattox river, Virginia, \$25,000; locks, locks and locks, \$175,000; locks, locks and locks, \$175,000.

Professor J. M. Miller, the music teacher, charged with the murder of his pupil, Carrie Jennette, at Detroit, Mich., broke down and confessed the crime today. He said that he murdered the girl after a fierce quarrel caused by her desire that he run away with her. Yesterday morning he met Miss Jennette by appointment. He killed the girl with a hatchet which he had placed under a side walk near where the girl was found dead.

Wants To Help Others. "I had stomach trouble all my life," says Edw. Mohr, proprietor of the Union Bottling Works, Erie, Pa., "and tried all kinds of remedies, but to no avail. I was told that I should try a bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have been taking it to my great satisfaction. I never found its equal for stomach trouble and indigestion. I hope that I may help other sufferers. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures all stomach troubles. You don't have to diet. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Son.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The University of Virginia baseball team has secured Association field, in Washington, as the place for the Harvard-Virginia game tomorrow.

The late Mrs. S. P. Lees, of New York, left \$25,000 to Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia. The gift will not be immediately available on account of other bequests having precedence.

An exciting democratic primary was held in Danville yesterday for the nomination of municipal officers. Major Harry Wooding was renominated over Capt. John G. Lea, by 370 majority.

It is stated in Winchester that the National Council, Order of Elks, has secured an option on the Hotel Winchester, with a view to purchasing the property as a rendezvous and summer resort for members of the body.

The democratic primary at Richmond yesterday was very exciting. R. M. Taylor is renominated by a large majority for mayor over Capt. Carlton McCarthy. John E. Eppe, the vote for city sergeant, was between J. C. Smith, incumbent, and Clairborne Eppe, former sergeant, was extremely close. The latest returns indicate the election of Eppe. There are a number of changes in the council.

BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS. Five men killed and several wounded is the result of a pitched battle between a sheriff's posse and murderers in Scott county, Va., eight miles north of Church Hill yesterday afternoon.

The battle was between the sheriff of Scott county and his posse and a gang led by James Wright and John Templeton, which had been organized to resist the law. Wright and Templeton are known as the worst type of outlaws, and are murderers several times over.

The gang had word that the officers would attempt to surprise them and capture their entire party yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The outlaws were encamped in the wilds of Scott county in an almost inaccessible locality, made so on account of the precipitous mountains.

On account of the nearness to the time the attack was to be made by the sheriff and his posse the outlaws did not have time to get away, and so decided to stand their ground and fight it out. When the attack was made and the sheriff called on the outlaw party to surrender, a volley of shots from Winchester met the call.

This brought down three of the sheriff's men, and was quickly answered by a return volley from the remaining members of the posse. Eight fell wounded at this time, mortally, it is thought, and two others of the party which headed also fell badly wounded.

The shooting then became general, and two others of the sheriff's party, Samuel Wax and Joseph Moss, deputy sheriffs, were badly wounded. The posse then closed in on them and fought the resisting party hand to hand. Wright was too badly wounded to get away, and was captured. There was a reward of \$500 on his head.

John Templeton and the others of the outlaw party, including his brother, succeeded in getting away on account of the small number of the sheriff's posse. They are being pursued. But meager reports of the battle were received in Knoxville Tenn., and the names of the killed could not be gotten.

Templeton and Wright have been hiding for two years, ever since Wright's escape from the Tennessee penitentiary, where he was serving a life sentence for murder. Eight months ago Wright, and Templeton, who was shot and killed Sheriff Loggins, of Hancock county, this State, shooting him ten times.

A strong posse is in pursuit of the Templetons and the remaining members of the Wright gang, and it is probable they will be overhauled.

WARRENTON HUNT CLUB.—The annual point to point races of the Warrenton Hunt Club came off yesterday afternoon at "Clifton," the country home of Maj. R. P. Barry, several miles north of Warrenton.

Many handsome and stylish turnouts of every description, trap runabouts, coachmen and boys on horseback, were to be seen. Charles Daniel's Parago fell at one of the stamps on the second round, and Mr. Daniel was thrown and sustained painful cuts about the head and a fracture of one rib. Summaries.

Heavy-weight hunters: Guidon won, owner, the Misses Barry, ridden by H. S. Page; Col. Daniel, ridden by E. S. Carter and Pilot third, owner W. S. Sowers, ridden by J. P. Evans.

Light-weight hunters: Walnut Ridge, first; owner, Richard Wallace; ridden by J. P. Evans; Richelieu, second; owner and ridden by E. S. Carter and Pilot third, owner John Hill Carter, ridden by W. S. Carter.

The farmers' race was won by Richard Riley. The colts given Wednesday night in the event held by Westmoreland Davis, John R. Townsend and F. Ambrose Clark, all of New York, the latter two being prominent members of the Orange County Hunt Club, in honor of the Warrenton Hunt Club and its members.

One of the most thoroughly enjoyable features of the evening was a cakewalk, skillfully executed by Mr. Townsend. A buffet supper was served. The dance was led by Mr. John D. Hoon.

Death of General Wade Hampton. Columbia, S. C., April 11.—General Wade Hampton, the famous Confederate General, died at his home here today aged 84 years. His death occurred at 8:50 this morning. The immediate cause was valvular disease of the heart, and old age. Public bulletins are closed and flags at half mast. The funeral will probably be held on Sunday.

Wade Hampton was born in Charleston. His grandfather was probably the wealthiest planter in the United States. The young man after graduating at the University of South Carolina, became a member of the State Legislature. When the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate army as a private. Subsequently he raised a legion of six companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and one of artillery. He was made a brigadier general and, later on, a major general. He served during the Peninsular campaign in 1862, and on July 2, the following year, he was wounded at Gettysburg. In 1864 he commanded all the cavalry in Virginia as Lieutenant General. Early in 1865 General Hampton was sent to South Carolina and commanded the rear guard of the Confederate army, which was then falling back before General Sherman's troops. In 1876 General Hampton was elected Governor of South Carolina and again in 1878. He represented his State in the U. S. Senate for several terms.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Sensational Murder and Suicide.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 11.—The most ghastly tragedy in the history of Poughkeepsie occurred shortly before midnight last night when Mrs. A. Edwin Tower, the wife of a millionaire iron merchant, of this city, shot to death her 16 year old son Alfred, and ended her own life by the same means.

The deed was committed while the woman was laboring under a fit of melancholy and suicidal mania, which struck her suddenly and was the result of a physical disorder which had for some time made her husband and friends more or less apprehensive. The murder and suicide occurred in the beautiful home of the Towers, situated on Hyde Park road a short distance from this city. It was shortly before midnight and Alfred and several of the servants had retired. Mr. Tower was at his mill and Mrs. Tower was in her room. Suddenly in the stillness of the household life started in rapid succession the shrieks of the servants.

Two of the employees rushed up stairs to Alfred's room where the sound of the shot came from, but the door was locked. The two broke down the barrier. Entering, they found the body of the boy lying partly on the bed. Four bullets had lodged in the body and another had entered the back of the head. The room showed evidence of having been the scene of a struggle between the mother and her son. Mrs. Tower was found half dressed upon the bed in her own room, her stockings feet hanging over the side. Gripped in her left hand was a large pistol. A gap in the wall in her head had produced her destruction. The bed was covered with blood. The servants by telephone informed Mr. Tower of what had occurred. Dr. Tutthill and Mr. Tower arrived at the home at the same time, and the coroner was notified. Mr. Tower was almost insane from grief and was running about the house as though wild. There is every evidence that the double tragedy was the result of the woman's insane mania.

Vienna, April 11.—It is officially announced that the triple alliance will be renewed in its old form.

London, April 11.—The owners of the little freight steamer William Cliff, which picked up the helpless Cunarder Etruria in mid ocean and towed that ship to the Azores, were today awarded salvage amounting to \$55,000.

London, April 11.—Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, is sick in bed with a bad cold. His condition is not considered serious.

London, April 11.—It is reliably reported that Lord Kitchener has requested King Edward not to bestow any distinction upon him until his task in South Africa is completed. The King desired to include Kitchener in the coronation honors soon to be announced. Lord Kitchener's request is considered a rebuke to General Roberts, who was made an Earl on his return from South Africa in the belief that he had subdued the Boers.

Madrid, April 11.—The royal court of Spain is in dismay. It has been decided that May 17th, the date fixed for the coronation of King Alfonso XIII, comes on a Catholic fast day. This, of course, would necessitate a fish banquet, and to avoid this, the Queen Regent has appealed to the Pope. She hopes that he will issue a dispensation that will permit Catholics, not only in Spain, but everywhere, to eat meat in honor of Alfonso on his coronation day.

Brussels, April 11.—A violent scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. The conservative Hoyois, denounced the socialists members, saying: "You caused the murders of yesterday."

This so inflamed the socialist Hubin, that he jumped at Hoyois and punched the conservative's face, shouting as he did so: "This government is run by murderers and robbers."

A general mix up followed. The police say the socialists have planned several dynamite outrages for tonight. Hong Kong, April 11.—The seriousness of the rebellion in Kwang Si province has not been exaggerated in the least. The horrors attendant upon the uprising are equal to those of the Ping rebellion. Thousands of peaceable people have been slaughtered. The regulars are unable to cope with rebels, who are carrying matters with a high hand.

London, April 11.—The cabinet has hurriedly summoned to meet tomorrow. This action has increased the talk of early peace in South Africa. The stock exchange was full of peace rumors this afternoon. "Peace, especially South Africa, were firm. John Broun, Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons declared that the government had not received any communication from the Boer leaders. There would certainly be no armistice, he said.

Negotiations for Peace. Pretoria, April 11.—Ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and Generals De Wet and Delarey have arrived at Klerksdorp. Under a flag of truce they sent a message to the Boer commander requesting him to enter. A British officer, with a detail, was sent out to meet them in the Boers, and Free States. The Boers were accompanied by their respective staffs. The Orange Free State envoys were accompanied by Judge Herzog, who succeeded Steyn as President of the Free State, commander Oliver, and six others. The conference of the Boer leaders, which may mean peace in South Africa, began Thursday.

Amsterdam, April 11.—Paul Kruger has not as yet received any peace communications. The old ex-President continues pessimistic.

It was learned this morning from a high Boer source that negotiations are proceeding simultaneously at Klerksdorp and at The Hague. The subject of the negotiations is amnesty and other points of Lord Roseberry's Chesterfield speech.

London, April 11.—King Edward, who expected to remain at Penzance until Tuesday, has cut short his visit there and is now hurriedly returning to town. He is due here tomorrow noon. It is rumored that his return is on account of the peace negotiations.

The Disturbances in Belgium. Brussels, April 11.—The riotous disturbances of the socialists that have lashed all Belgium into a state of wildest excitement the past few days, continue today, though in a somewhat modified form. There were many small fights during the night in which weapons were fired. Three policemen were injured. At Liege today the socialists and police clashed. Many persons were injured in the melee. The rioters used bricks and other missiles. The Catholics are also being organized a counter demonstration against that of the socialists. Serious trouble may occur there at any time. The unrest is spreading to every portion of Belgium.

Concerning the Committees' Reports.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Dear Sir: We feel it due to ourselves and our principals to draw the public attention to the main features of the reports of the Finance and Light Committees, in which a comparison is instituted between the terms of our offer and results said to have been obtained by the city.

In the comparison adopted in the reports no account is taken of the interest which the city will have to pay for the money to be borrowed for a renewal of its gas and electric works, nor of the saving to gas consumers from a reduction in the price of gas; no allowance is made for depreciation (not even for the amount which the hard fact of a necessary renewal of both gas and electric manufacturing plants establishes beyond controversy); no allowance is made for the fact that the cost of operating the electric plant is now, and will continue to be, whether under City or Syndicate management, \$600 a year more expensive than in 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, on account of the permanent loss of annual receipts from the private use of six arc lamps heretofore burnt by the Southern Railway Company; no account is taken of the \$25,000 which the city will receive if the city elects to continue the operating contract for the full term instead of bringing it to a termination at the end of ten years; and no account is taken of the prospective receipts to the city from a sale of electricity to private consumers.

A correction of the third schedule (net profits) in the report of the Committee on Light in respect alone to the item of interest on the necessary \$32,000 renewals will show that our proposition is \$881.52 per annum more favorable to tax payers than the average results of four years last past which have been adopted by the committees as a fair basis of comparison. If the city rebuilds the plants it will beyond question have to pay this interest. If we take over the management of the plants we agree to pay the interest so long as we have the use of them. The saving of these interest payments is just as direct a pecuniary benefit to the City Treasury as the 10 cents per 1,000 feet which we agreed to pay.

A correction of schedule third (net profits) in the report of the Committee on Light in the first four respects only mentioned above would make them read as follows for the purpose of fair comparison with our offer:

NET PROFITS.

(Third Schedule.)

Starting with surplus net earnings during 1898-1899-1900, 1901 at end of this schedule, \$1,593.94

Yearly average surplus net earnings, being one-fourth of \$1,593.94, \$398.48

Deduct interest at 4 per cent. on \$20,000 for gas and \$12,000 for electric plant, \$1,280.00

Deduct saving to gas consumers of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet on 20,196,500 cubic feet of gas burnt in 1901 by reduction of price to \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet, 4,039.39

Deduct average annual depreciation proportioned only to necessary renewals of both plants to the extent of \$32,000, 1,666.66

Deduct annual increased cost of operating electric plant on account of loss of revenue on railroad's 6 arc lamps 600.00

Total annual net difference in our favor, \$7,187.67

In this letter neither time nor the opportunity of a thorough examination of the voluminous reports permits us to make a detailed criticism of them; but in order to an understanding of some of the facts and figures, we must draw upon the reports of the committees.

Attention is called to the fact that the item of \$1,780.46 at the end of schedule third each cover a period of four years, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901. Furthermore, that these items are not independent items, but that the latter is included within the former. And hence that the members of the committee who wove together the figures furnished by the city's accountants erred, no doubt unintentionally, to the extent of \$1,593.94, when they stated:

"And in addition transferred to general fund \$1,780.46 and still had an excess of 1,593.94." The effect of this misleading general statement is a representation that the alleged surplus net earnings are double what the figures following the statement substantiate. They should have stated \$1,780.46 of which sum our figures following show that \$1,593.94 has been earned and \$186.52 unearned.

The amount of free gas offered by the operators (3,200,000 feet) is in round numbers the same as that used by the city in 1901, and is much more than the average per annum consumption during the four years which the committee has selected as in their opinion a fair basis of comparison. The amount of gas consumed by the city is given in the annual published statement of the city as in 1901, 3,214,100 cubic feet; in 1900, 2,663,700 cubic feet; in 1899, 2,312,500 cubic feet; in 1898, 2,390,700 cubic feet. The average during the four years is 2,639,000 cubic feet per annum, or 570,000 cubic feet per annum less than the amount of gas which we have offered to furnish free of charge.

The criticism that the offer of our syndicate did not offset the advantages which have accrued to the city during the past four years in respect to free gas would therefore seem to be unfounded to the extent of the city's valuation of 570,000 cubic feet of gas, which would be \$768.80. The valuation put by the committee on every 1000 cubic feet used by the city during the last four years can be ascertained by dividing the sum total of average per annum consumption, which they give in their fourth schedule, viz: "314,143.33" by the total number of feet which they state was used by the city, viz: "10,520,000." This gives \$13.44-10 per 1000